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the affinities of each with the Coblenzian faunas with which they show the closest agreement, which consists of three identical species and twenty-seven affiliated ones, while the next nearest is with the Helderbergian and Oriskany of the Appalachian gulf with eight identical and thirteen affiliated species. Dr. Clarke concludes that "the inference is unavoidable that the predominating influence expressed in the Chapman congeries is that of the transatlantic faunas of contemporary age."

Again in Piscataquis and Somerset counties in northern and western Maine to the west of Aroostook County are beds of quite fossiliferous sandstone and sandy shale. This fauna comprises about seventy species, some of which are identical with members of the New York Oriskany fauna, as *Rensselaeria ovoides*, *Spirifer arenosus*, *Hipparionyx proximus*, *Rhipidomella musculosa* (var.), etc.; others which are not identifiable with known members of contemporaneous faunas; and finally a Coblenzian contingent, which enforces and supplements that appearing in Aroostook County.

As a result of these studies Dr. Clarke states in conclusion: "The evidence then is fairly conclusive that during the period represented by the Coblenzian-Oriskany the arenaceous epicontinental sediments were the ground traversed by the Coblenz fauna westward along the North Atlantic continent. . . . The immigrant fauna taken as a whole is the direct descendant of the Coblenzian faunas, changed in part by variation and by mutation, and hence contemporary therewith only in the sense of being homotaxial; the lines of passage westward through the regions indicated in New Brunswick and Maine were courses of migration only, not basins of sequestration, fertile propagation, and dispersion as was the northern or Gaspé passage."

C. S. P.

Age of the Pre-Volcanic Auriferous Gravels in California. By J. S.

DILLER. Proceedings Washington Academy of Sciences, Vol. VIII, pp. 405, 406. February 13, 1907.

The age of the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada in California is generally given as late Miocene or Pliocene. This conclusion is based chiefly on fossil plants and a few animal forms. The auriferous gravel period in all probability was a long one and no considerable part of its flora has yet been connected directly with its contemporaneous marine fauna in the same region.

Mr. Diller has recently found a flora of ten species, determined by Dr. F. H. Knowlton, in beds that carry a large and definite Eocene marine fauna, studied by Dr. Wm. H. Dall. Three of these plants occur in the

auriferous gravels, indicating that the latter are, in part at least, Eocene. This discovery is important because the auriferous gravels have been relied upon in determining the age of the Sierra peneplain.

C. W. W.

The Drumlins of Southeastern Wisconsin. (Preliminary Paper.)

By WILLIAM C. ALDEN. Pp. 46, 9 plates. Washington, D. C., 1905.

There are about 1,400 drumlins in this district, an area of some 4,200 square miles. The drumlins are distributed over the ground moraines of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan glaciers and have their longer axes in the direction of ice movement. They are all the product of the last ice invasion, at least so far as shaping is concerned. Over 90 per cent. of the drift in the drumlins of the Green Bay Glacier is of local derivation; about 9 per cent. must have been brought from the Canadian crystalline rocks.

C. W. W.